

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—K. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge Court of Appeals.
M. M. BENTON, of KENTON.

For State Senator,
GEO. W. MONROE, of FRANKLIN.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

Mr. Hardwick's Card.

We would call the especial attention of the people of Powell and Montgomery to the card of Mr. J. N. B. HARDWICK. He talks right, and will make the right kind of a Union Representative.

Our correspondent from the Twenty-Second is mistaken, as to the communication he speaks of having been addressed to the Commonwealth. It was addressed to the Louisville Journal, and published in it, in an editorial article. We were absent from Frankfort at the time, and though we heard of it, we did not read it—that copy of the Journal having been misplaced.

Col. Monroe declines the Canvass.

We sincerely regret, as we know the Union men of this Senatorial District will all do, as they learn the fact, that Col. MONROE has declined the canvass for Senator, because by age he will be ineligible to take his seat. We believe that no one regrets the fact more than the gallant Colonel himself. Had he made the canvass, there is no doubt but that he would have been elected by a triumphant majority. The opposition which had been arrayed against him, because he was a brave and distinguished soldier of the Union army would have rallied every lover of the country to his support. We append Col. MONROE's letter, withdrawing from the canvass—

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 16, 1864.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

GENTLEMEN: Upon examining the Constitution, I find that the age required by law entitling one to a seat in the State Senate is thirty years. I am ineligible, and must, therefore, decline to make the canvass. I sincerely thank the District Union Convention for the compliment of the nomination, and am with great respect,

Yours, &c.,

GEO. W. MONROE.

The Louisville Democrat is right. We hold that there is no middle ground in this struggle. As Judge DOUGLAS said: There are, there can be, but two classes in this war: patriots and traitors. To that sentiment every chord of our heart responds in sympathy. They that are not for the Union and for the Government, are against the Union and the Government. There is, there can be, no middle ground. And those who, like the Democrat, are crying peace! peace!—when there is no peace; and can be no peace to the Union, whilst the rebellion is waged, and traitors vainly their treason,—are, to say the least, moral traitors. They have the will to commit open treason; but are restrained from the overt act by their cowardly fears. They preach treason; their opposition to the Government and the prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion leads others to commit the overt act, and aids and comforts the rebel in their unholy, hell born attempt to destroy the Government of the United States.

In this insurrection there can be but two parties—patriots and traitors. The Louisville Democrat started right; it ran well for a season; but its disappointed ambition to be the ruler—the leader, under WICKLIFFE, WOLFE, HEADY, & Co., soon choked its patriotism; and since it has labored with all its efforts, on the verge of overt acts, to aid the rebels and obstruct, hinder, retard, delay, defeat the Government in putting down the insurrection, and crushing the rebellion. Professing its love of the Union, provided the Democratic leaders that caused the civil war are put in power, its labors are alone aiding treason and comforting traitors. There is no middle ground. We are on the side of our country; the Democrat must either be with us, or for JEFF. DAVIS's pseudo-conspiracy.

The Louisville Journal, in sneering at Washington, quotes these lines from SHAKESPEARE:
"Grim visaged war has smothered his wrinkled front, And capers nimbly in a lady's chamber To the lascivious pleatings of a lute."
Did the exploits of the Junior at the Capital Hotel in this place, during PLYOR's siege of Frankfort—in hiding behind rebel crinolines—cause him to remember the lines? He may have here capered remarkably nimbly; though it was not to the music of a lute, but to hide from the music of music balls.

The Louisville Journal, true to its character, sneers at the defence of the Federal Capital, against the late rebel attack, as it did at the defence of the State Capital by Gov. BRAMLETTE. It would, if it dared, sneer at our Executive—Gen. LINDSEY, Gen. BOYLE, etc., as it does at the President and Secretary STANTON, who were on the ground, like Gov. BRAMLETTE, Gen. LINDSEY, Gen. BOYLE, etc., encouraging the defenders. But while to do so would be very consonant with its feelings, the hope of the attainment of a certain end, prevents it following its instincts.

The Louisville Democrat says "new converts should be zealous; more so than old professors." Well, the Democrat should know. The Editor used to be a ramping Whig; and then he was converted, in one night's time, into the most ultra and terrible Democrat. In 1861 the Democrat was, or professed to be, enthusiastically Union. It professed, and seemed truly to have imbued the spirit of Senator DOUGLAS, who would acknowledge but two parties in this country: LOYAL MEN, and traitors! But in the winter of 1862-1863, a change began, and in March 1863, the chrysalis emerged into an aider and abettor of the insurrection, if it is tried by Judge DOUGLAS's standard: for certainly it will not be contended that the Democrat has since, in the slightest manner, given any help to the Government to destroy the rebellion; whilst it has advocated the withholding of men and money, and every means of overcoming the insurrection; thus giving aid and assistance to JEFF. DAVIS and his traitor confederates. It is doing so, too, with all that zeal which is characterized by the maxim: "One renegade is worse than ten Turks." No wonder the Democrat is so zealous in its advocacy of measures and means to aid the traitors and rebels: it desires to prove to its associates that it is in earnest.

On the 14th July, Capt. ASHCRAFT, of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, with seven men, and accompanied by Lieut. JONES, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, while out on a scout for guerrillas in Meade county, were ambushed by a band of murderers, numbering twenty-five to thirty. Lt. JONES was instantly killed, and Capt. ASHCRAFT, and two of his men severely, if not mortally wounded.

Meade, Hardin, Spencer, Crittenden, and counties adjoining and beyond appear to be overrun by guerrillas.

On Friday night GEORGE JESSE and fifty of his band encamped at Mr. J. C. VENABLE's, in Shelby. Seven of his men went to the turnpike gate a mile North from Shelbyville and robbed the keeper of \$30. About 2 o'clock, Saturday morning seven of them were in the edge of Shelbyville, but were scared off by two citizens firing at them. In their haste to get away they dropped in the road a fine pistol and a rifle.

A force of Federal cavalry came into Shelbyville Friday evening, just after supper time, on a charge, having been informed, some five miles from town, that JESSE and two hundred of his men were in the place. We hope they will continue their pursuit, until they exterminate him and his gang. The seven men that came to Shelbyville, we presume were spies, endeavoring to ascertain if there were any Union forces there, or if they could surprise the Home Guard.

An Illinois Peace Democrat.

Among the delegates to the Chicago Convention from Illinois is a Mr. ROBT. DAVIS, whose principles were ventilated in a speech at Springfield, from which we make the subjoined extracts. Let the people read what one of the prominent friends of the Guthrie-Prentice and Wickliffe-Harney party says: "Why is it that you are arming and drilling, and preparing for battle? Why are you here with your revolvers buckled on ready for the fight? It is because you are oppressed, persecuted, and your dearest rights and liberties taken from you. Lincoln is a tyrant; has perverted the Government; has driven the South from the Union; has deluged the country in blood, and on the ruins of liberty and right has reared a most despicable despotism. All in authority under the President, are the menial satraps of Abe Lincoln, the first Emperor of the United States. Lincoln is a rebuked man, etc."

"Shall they have the 300,000 men?" [The crowd shouted "Never! never! not a man!"] "Never, may never go; but fight at home. Arm, drill and prepare; and when the draft comes, you come with your rifles, shot guns and revolvers—meet it at your doors and fight it to the death."

"[The draft] is unconstitutional and must be resisted, and, though every court in the United States should decide it constitutional, we know that it is not, and will resist it to the last. Never, never be drafted! sweep the country with destruction, cover it with dead men, rather than be drafted. [Applause.] We have one hundred thousand men armed and ready for the fight. This tyrannical government must and will be put down."

"And to you Abolitionists, you Union men, let me say: Keep out of the way of the machine; for if you do not, it will run straight over you. Let us alone; keep your mouths shut; tell no tales; let us and Old Abe fight it out, and you are all right. We will not hurt you. But you once go to giving information and hounding around Government officers, and you will come home to find your houses in ashes and yourselves full of bullets. And if you do not take steps to prevent the enforcement of the draft, for every man that is dragged into the service, one of you shall pay the penalty."

LOYALTY.—"To volunteer life and liberty for the country; to stand fast when leaders are incompetent, and armies reel away in panic before the foe; to send off to the field, as bravely consenting women do, husbands, sons and brothers, the props and protectors of home; to wrestle day and night in prayer, as Christian souls are wont, bearing the nation as their secret burden, when from sex or age or infirmity they can not do more; to come forward as protectors and helpers of the children made fatherless; to give money and prepare expeditions of love to mitigate the hardships of the wounded in the hospitals; to vote with religious fidelity for what will help save the country, rising wholly above mercenary motives and selfish trammels of party—this, and nothing less than this, is loyalty."—Bushnell.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Murder of a Kentucky Loyalist by Guerrillas.

Died at his residence, near Sharpsburg, Kentucky, on the 26th day of June, 1864, Martin J. Gossett, in the 47th year of his age, from the effect of wounds inflicted on him on the night of the 7th of June by some rebel soldiers.

Thus was stricken down in the presence of his family, a kind husband and father; a true friend and good and loyal citizen, possessing in a high degree those qualities that adorn the Christian gentleman. In his intercourse with mankind he was courteous and agreeable, and while he was strictly loyal, he was respected alike by those who agreed and those who differed with him. He had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years. He left a wife, a son and two little daughters, and many friends to mourn their loss.

On the night of the 7th of June about two hundred rebel soldiers, under the command of Major Chas. W. Goss, entered the place, and some of them went to the back door of his house and asked for something to eat, saying they "belonged to the 9th Michigan." Mr. G. refused to open the door. They then fired several shots through the door, and several through his bed-room window, and through different parts of the house.

Mr. G. and his son retreated up stairs, and his son fired at them once. They then broke open the door and gathered some bedding and fired it. Mr. G.'s wife extinguished the fire; they fired it a second time, and told her if she put it out they would kill her; but with a heroic worth of her sex, she put it out again. They then told her if she would induce her husband and son to come down, they should not be hurt. As soon, however, as the husband and his son entered the room, unarméd, and gave themselves up, they shot them both—Mr. G. in the hip, and his son in the breast. And thinking they had accomplished their diabolical purpose, they left, but soon returned, and placing a pistol at the head of Mr. G., fired, and aimed to shoot his son through the head also, but fortunately only grazed his neck, and he has recovered.

This foul deed was perpetrated in the presence of the wife and two little daughters, and supposed to be by Kentuckians; those, too, who claimed to be the chivalry of our proud Old Commonwealth, and within hearing of a large body of regular rebel soldiers, part of Morzan's command.

Kentucky for Lincoln and Johnson.

Editors Cincinnati Gazette:

George M. Thomas, the Union elector for the 9th District, has already commenced the canvass for Lincoln and Johnson. On the 4th day of July he made a speech to a mass Union meeting of the citizens of Carter and Lewis in Laurel Creek. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in the mountains. Mr. Thomas Shinn, L. W. Pearce, and certain Union men had entered into an agreement by which the rebels and conservatives were to unite for the purpose of defeating Lincoln and Johnson in Kentucky. He gave it as his opinion that the conspiracy would fail in part; that a good many Union men were acting with the conservatives would reject such a proposition with scorn and contempt. He said certain men in Kentucky, who had been acting with the Union party, now believed that the South would succeed, and they were preparing to take Kentucky out of the Union and join the Southern Confederacy. This he predicted would be a complete failure. He warned Union men to beware of those who were denouncing and opposing every measure of the Government adopted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. He said they were enemies in disguise.

He said the Government had high authority, justifying the arming of the slaves. The Romans he said, after they were defeated by Hannibal at Cannae, armed 8,000 slaves to assist in defending the City of Rome, all of whom obtained their freedom. And the slaves were armed upon other occasions by the Romans. In the American Revolution Virginia, New York and other States armed the slaves to assist in achieving our liberty and independence, and after the war was over the Legislatures of the States passed acts giving freedom to all slaves who had served through the war or were honorably discharged, Virginia, in her act saying that it was "just and reasonable that all persons who had contributed toward the establishment of American liberty and independence, should enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their trials and labors." This was denounced as uncivilized by the Tories of the Revolution. They said it was wrong for slaves to kill our British brethren. He said if it was right for slaves to assist in achieving our independence, it was surely right for them to assist in maintaining it. He said the mountains had nobly contributed their quota of men to the Union army, while the rich rebel slaveholders had sent their sons into the rebel army, and when the Government proposes to take the slaves of these men they say no, fill up our quota from the poor white men of the country. That is, they believe that their slaves are better than the poor white man.

He said the county of Lewis had furnished over 800 men to the Union army, and not one of them was a slaveholder, and he said that he did not believe that there was 100 slaveholders in the Union army from Kentucky in the ranks as private. He said all the laboring men of the mountains were in the army, and the mountain men found it almost impossible to carry on their farming, on account of the absence of the laborers. The rich rebel slaveholder owned his laborers, and was carrying on his farming without any trouble, and making more money than he ever did before.

He gave it as his opinion that Grant would soon take Richmond, the rebellion would be crushed, and peace would reign through the land within one year, and that Lincoln and Johnson would be elected by the most decided vote given since the days of Washington.

After the conclusion of his speech, a vote was taken, and Lincoln and Johnson received the vote of every man, woman and child present.

City Marshal.—A Call.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 16, 1864.

My. Thos. J. Hutchinson:
SIR: If you will consent to run for the office of City Marshal, at the next election, you will receive the support of
MANY CITIZENS.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Quarter-Master Spurdath, in another column.

The rebel Gen. STEERING PRICE, has broken his army into small squads, and sent them into Missouri, where they are murdering and robbing Union citizens. A perfect reign of terror exists in parts of that State.

The New York Daily News—FRANKFORD and BEN WOOD's rebel paper—basely and falsely states that Gen. J. T. BOYLE resigned his commission in the army when ordered to the front. Never was any statement a more glaring falsehood.

Fires.—On the night of July 13, Louisville was visited by another severe fire, destroying a mill and several business houses on Third, between Main and Water streets.

On the morning of the 15th, several steamboats were burned at St. Louis, with their freight loss estimated at not less than \$500,000. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of incendiaries; the authorities were notified the evening previously that several rebel incendiaries were in town.

On the 16th, a fire occurred in Brooklyn, New York, destroying several warehouses, and a large amount of property. In one building there was \$240,000 worth of saltpetre, which kept exploding, hurling bricks, &c., in all directions, and breaking windows a mile distant. Loss over \$700,000.

M. P. GENTRY.—We had lost sight of this noted Tennessee politician; but the Chattanooga Gazette has the following statement in regard to his whereabouts. We should think Gen. ROUSSEAU, or Gov. JOHNSON, would attend to his case. He certainly demands prompt attention.

No longer a member of the rebel Congress, Gentry is now at his home in Bedford county. We are reliably informed that he has not been required to take the oath, and he swears that he will not do so. It is well known that an old citizen, who has a son in the rebel army, on informing Gentry of the fact, received as a reply, "By—, that is the place for him."

All these facts are notorious in Bedford county, yet nothing is done. They are patent to all, and yet Gentry receives passes and other courtesies from the military.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864—328—1c.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce M. M. BENTON, Esq., the nominee of the unconditional Union Convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Second Appellate District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ALVIN DUVAL, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—4.

FOURTH VOLUME

Of Metcalf's Reports now ready—1st 2d and 3d can also be obtained, price \$5.00 each. S. C. BULL.

Frankfort, July 8, 1864—341

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 15th day of July, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Bliss, James (2)	Jones, B. F.
Buckler, William	Johnson, Sam'l. D.
Beatty, T. T.	Kersinger, Peter
Bennett, Josephine	Landrum, Mrs. Susan
Care, Aaron	Leadowe, Miss America
Church, Zachary T.	Louis, James
Callery, Michael	Lloyd, Dr. Francis
Callery, William	Lideman, Dr. J. T.
Dougherty, Mary Ann	Macomber, Henry (2)
Dougherty, S. D.	Marr, James H.
Dease, Miss Julia	Owley, John
Elliot, Mrs. P. A.	Pasley, Moses
Farmer, John W.	Richardson, Stephen L.
Hope, Geo.	Russellville, B. H.
Hancock, Mrs. H.	Shaw, James
Hampton, Lucy	Stottler, Geo. W.
Hawkins, Mrs. E. L.	Smith, Mrs. M. W.
Hawkins, Miss Lucie	Thomas, John H.
Jones, Capt.	Weller, V. Snider.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of issue. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

July 11, 1864—11-342.

PHYSICIAN'S FEES!

IN consequence of the great advance in the price of living, and in every branch of business, the undersigned, PHYSICIANS OF FRANKFORT, feel themselves compelled to adjust their fees and practice accordingly.

Charges for our professional services will hereafter be as follows:

For each visit in day time within city limits.....	\$ 2.00
For each visit in day time, and medicine, within city limits.....	2.50
For each visit in day time beyond city limits, each additional mile.....	1.00
Night visits double the foregoing rates.....	1.00
For first visit in consultation.....	10.00
For each additional consultation in same case.....	5.00
For office prescriptions, written.....	2 to 3.00
For visit and vaccination.....	3.00
For vaccination at office.....	2.00
For ordinary Obstetrical cases.....	20.00

As soon as our services are rendered the fee will be considered due, and we shall present our accounts for settlement whenever we may feel disposed. No contracts made for practice in families by the year.

J. M. MILLS,
J. S. PRICE,
H. ROEMAN,
E. L. VANWINKLE, PHYSICIAN.
Frankfort, July 1st, 1864—July 11—11-342

PROPOSALS FOR STORES.

OFFICE OF QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL OF KY., FRANKFORT, KY., July 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, 1864, for furnishing the State of Kentucky with the following articles of Commissary Stores, to be delivered in Frankfort, within ten days from date of award, viz:

150,000 Pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from good sound "Extra Flour," thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread; boxes to contain fifty pounds net.

210 Barrels Extra Superfine or Extra Family FLOUR (which to be stated,) to have been ground within thirty days of date of advertisement, from the best winter wheat, in well coopered and headed barrels. Name of brand and place of manufacture to be stated in the bid.

27,000 POUNDS LIGHT YELLOW COFFEESUGAR, or choice dry RAW SUGAR. Barrels to be the best in use for that purpose.

15,000 POUNDS of roasted prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in double coffee sacks; or in well coopered barrels.

15,000 POUNDS PRIME RICE. To be packed in new fully head-lined barrels, made of well seasoned oak, with round hickory hoops—flat hooped and machine-made barrels will be rejected.

2,250 POUNDS ADAMANTINE CANDLES, (to be 16 oz. to the pound.) Six candles to the pound. Brand must be mentioned.

7,200 POUNDS good HARD SOAP, in pound bars, full weight, packed in sixty pound boxes.

6,750 POUNDS clean, fine, DRY SALT, in strong well coopered barrels.

1,000 Gallons pure CIDER, WHISKEY, or CORN VINEGAR, in strong well coopered barrels.

400 Gallons of pure MOLASSES, in strong substantial, well coopered barrels.

200 POUNDS GREEN TEA, to be in boxes of 20 lbs. each, the boxes to be well lined.

450 POUNDS of pure PEPPER, (ground) in boxes of 25 lbs. each.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposal must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the name of the bidder; if by a firm, the name of each member thereof, with guarantee of two responsible persons, for the fulfillment of the contract, who will give bonds if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, with name of contents, gross, tare and net weights, must be marked on every package, and all old marks must be obliterated.

Bids will include packages and delivery in this city, and any inferior packages or coverage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of contents.

Payments will be made on delivery and inspection of stores.

S. G. SIDDARTH,
Quarter-Master General of Kentucky.
July 18, 1864—343—1w2t.

LOST??

ON Sunday, July 11th, a sum of money in Postal Currency—supposed to be about five dollars. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same with S. C. BULL.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864—1m—344.

Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from this date. Any person or persons failing or refusing to comply with this requisition, subject themselves to a fine of \$20 and costs, recoverable upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Police-men are hereby required to enforce this order.

G. W. GWINN, Mayor.

July 11th 1864.—2m.—342.

Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 3d day of August, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in this State for the years 1863 and 1864.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 4th volume of Metcalf's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Acts; and Journals, and Documents accompany each set of Journals; and other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1.	Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, Graves, McCracken, Lyon, Callaway, Livingston, Crittenden, Trigg, Caldwell, Webster, Hopkins, Ballard.
DISTRICT No. 2.	Henderson, McLean, Muhlenburg, Christian, Todd, Butler, Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Barren.
DISTRICT No. 3.	Hart, Edmonson, Grayson, Ohio, Daviess, Hancock, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, Larue, Jefferson, Bullitt.
DISTRICT No. 4.	Washington, Taylor, Marion, Green, Adair, Spencer, Cumberland, Clinton, Anderson, Boyle, Mercer, Metcalfe.
DISTRICT No. 5.	Pulaski, Casey, Garrard, Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox, Hart, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Wayne, Whitley, Russell.
DISTRICT No. 6.	Shelby, Oldham, Trimble, Henry, Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, Franklin, Boone, Kenton, Grant, Harrison.
DISTRICT No. 7.	Scott, Woodford, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Estill, Owensley, Breathitt, Floyd, Pike, Powell, Montgomery, Clarke, Jackson, Wolfe.
DISTRICT No. 8.	Barren, Bracken, Fleming, Bath, Carter, Greenup, Morgan, Johnson, Lewis, Lawrence, Boyd, Rowan, Mason, Magoffin.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for, and the price of each, separately, for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidders, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the Secretary of State at Frankfort. By J. S. PRICE, Assistant Secretary.
July 4, 1864—1d—340.

The Government Loan

OF

\$200,000,000!

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five percent interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency, as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER

MISCELLANY.

Things that Never Die.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry,
The striving after better hopes,
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour
That gives a friend to need,
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens high,
The sorrow of a contrite heart,
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a sweet and frail,
That made up love's first bliss;
If with a firm unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met,
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell;
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse, that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high,
In an unfeeling record kept,
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Let not a chance to weaken lose—
Be firm, and just, and true;
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on the way from on high,
And angel voices say to thee—
These things shall never die.

Asheamed of Her Father.

Little Sallie was the daughter of an honest blacksmith, and was a very frank, warm-hearted child. A new house had been erected on a high hill near, by a fine gentleman from the city, and Sallie was quite delighted to see in his carriage, drawn by two bay horses, a sweet little girl about her own age. Once when she was in the shop, they stopped to say something to Giles about shoeing the horses, and Sallie smiled at Lucy, who, in return, turned her great big apple. She caught it so nicely that they both laughed heartily, and became friends; for little children have none of that mean pride which we sometimes see among other people, till they are taught it.

One day, when Sallie was dressed very neatly, she asked leave to take a walk, and bent her steps toward the mansion on the hill. She did not know how to go round by the road, so she climbed over fence and rail till she reached the grounds. There to her delight, she saw Lucy on a little gray pony, which the coachman was leading carefully by the bridle. She rode up to the wall and asked in a kind voice, "Have you berries to sell, little girl?"

Sallie laughed, and said, "No, I'm Sallie, don't you remember me? I came to play with you a little while. May that man open the gate for me? It is very heavy."

"I should like to play with you, and to let you ride on my pony," replied pleasant little Lucy, "but I know that mamma would not allow me to play with you."

"Why not?" asked Sallie, in wonder. "I never say naughty words, and I'm dressed all clean this afternoon."

"Oh," said Lucy, "it is because your father works with his shirt sleeves rolled up, and has a smutty face and hands."

"Oh! the smut washes off!" replied the innocent child. "He is always clean in the evening, and when he has his Sunday clothes on, he's the handsomest man in the world. Mother is pretty all the time."

"Oh! but mamma would not let you in, I know, because your father shoes the horses," added Lucy.

"That is no harm, is it? Don't your father want his horses shod?" asked the wondering Sallie.

"Yes; but he won't let me play with poor people's children," answered Lucy.

"We're not poor; we're very rich," replied Sallie. "Father owns the house, and the darlingest little baby boy in the world!"

But after all this argument, little Lucy shook her head sadly, and said "I would not dare to ask you in; but I'll give you some flowers."

So Sallie went back over the fence and wall, wondering much at what had passed. Then, for the first time in her life, she wished that her father would wear his Sunday clothes all the week, just as the minister, and the doctor, and Lucy's father did. She almost felt ashamed of him—so noble and kind and good—as she entered the shop to wait for him. She stood by the forge trying to enjoy the sight of the sparks as they danced and fought each other after each stroke of the hammer. But her thoughts were so troubled that she could not see them nor the beautiful pictures which she always found before the blazing fire—mountains, castles, churches, angels, all were gone, and there was nothing left in the black shop but a coal fire, hot sparks and a smutty man; tears came into Sallie's eyes, but she crowded them back, because she could not tell why she shed them.

The fire was out, the blacksmith pulled off his apron, laid aside his hammer, and took the soft hand of Sallie in his own hand and smutty one. For the first time in her life she withdrew it to see if the black came off.

Just then the cars came in, creating and whizzing; and to her joy she saw her little Lucy on the platform, waiting for her father. The conductor helped him from the steps, and he called out to Lucy.

"Take my hand, child," but she put both hands up to her face to hide it, and sprung into the carriage alone, while the coachman, with a blushing face, almost lifted the finely dressed gentleman into it. Oh, what a sad sight! He had been drinking wine, till his reason was gone, and he came not walk; so his own child was ashamed of him!

Then Sallie grasped the hand hard of Giles, not caring now whether the smut rubbed off or not, and told him all that was in her heart.

"Oh, father," she cried, "I was so wicked, that I was just beginning to be ashamed of you, because your face was black, and you did not dress up like a gentleman all the time! I'm so glad you are a blacksmith, instead of a drunken man! Poor little Lucy she is ashamed of her father, although he has on a fine coat, and gold buttons in his shirt!"

Advice to a Bride.

"Hops not for perfect happiness," said Madame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy; "there is no such thing on earth; and though there were, it would not be found at court. Greatness is exposed to affliction often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let

him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally with patient mildness. Be obliging, without putting great value on your favors. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined! You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well founded, it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behavior.

Beauty is a captivating, but fading flower, which often leads its youthful possessor into many dangers, many distresses. Happy is it for those who are distinguished for their outward charms, that they are sheltered under the parental roof. Happy for them that the watchful eye regards them with rigid circumspection. Few in the early period of life are insensible to flattery, or deaf to the voice of adoration. Beware of the flatterer, be not deceived by fair speeches. Be assured, the man that wishes to render you vain to your outward charms has a mean opinion of your sense and mental qualifications.

Remember, too, that a young girl, vain of her beauty, and whose chief study and employment is the decoration of her person, is a most contemptible character; and that the more you are distinguished for the charms of your face and graces of your form, the more you are exposed to danger. The rose is torn from its parent stem in the pride of beauty; the jessamine is scarcely permitted to blossom, before it is plucked; and no sooner are their beauties faded, than the merciless hand which was eager to obtain them, throws them away in contempt; whilst the primrose, the violet, the lily of the valley, and the snowdrop, less exposed to observation, escape unhurt and uninjured by the spoiler's hand.

Learn, fair daughter of beauty, from the lily, to court the friendly shade; and from the primrose, be convinced that your best security may be found in retirement. If you wish to be admired, be seldom seen; and if you are desirous of having a sincere lover in your train, let virtue, modesty and sweetness be the only lure you make use of to ensnare.

You may then, perhaps, by your good qualities, retain the heart which was at first captive to your beauties; and when time has robbed you of the graces and innocent cheerfulness of youth, secure a sincere and tender friend to console you in the hours of affliction, and watch over you when deprived of those charms that first made him solicitous to obtain your love.

Repine not, my young readers, though your virtues be concealed in a homely form. If you have secured the virtues of the mind, you need not envy others the beauty of the face. And ye who are decorated with outward grace, be not vain for such fading externals, but tremble lest they should tempt the designing to lead you into error.

Had you less beautiful been, you know less care; Ladies are happiest, moderately fair.

Neglect not, then, in the giddy hours of youth, to make your mind a fit companion for the most lovely. Personal charms may please for a moment; but the more lasting beauties of an improved understanding can never tire. We are soon weary of looking at a picture, though executed in a masterly style; and she who has only beauty to recommend her has but little chance of meeting a lover who will not grow indifferent to a mere portrait, particularly when its colors are faded by the subduing hand of time.

Then it is that modesty and sweetness of temper are particularly observed; and the more of beauty will not be regretted by the man if it may be his guide to a virtuous wife.

See, lovely fair, you blushing rose,
All hail the beauty as it flows:
Vain is her charms, the courts the sun,
And soon her gaudy race is run.
Obscure, in yonder pensile dale,
The white-robed lily of the vale,
Pure emblem of the spotless maid,
Adorned with flowers that cannot fade,
Virtue, bright ornament of youth,
Sincerity, unobscuring truth,
Through all life's seasons these will please,
In all life's storm, secure hearts' ease.

Little Eugenie.

A pretty little Parisian girl, some seven years of age, named Eugenie Perrault, was one day returning from school, with her basket on her arm. It was half-past five in the afternoon, and the day was exceedingly cold and damp. From the frame-work of a building, on her way, there emerged a little girl of eight years, with a sweet, pleasant face, but who trembled with cold, and was wet to the skin. She clasped her hands in entreaty, and said, "Oh Mademoiselle, have you a bit of bread in your basket? I am very, very hungry."

"Oh dear, yes," replied Eugenie, "I have some, and will gladly give it to you; see, here it is; but how wet you are, poor child!"

"Yes, Mademoiselle," replied that little girl, "I have been out, wandering about this great strange city a long time. My father brought me to Paris from the country; he told me to wait for him a while at the door of a wine shop, but he went out by another door, without coming for me. I am afraid he wanted to lose me, in this great crowded, lonely place."

"Have you a mother?" asked Eugenie, with tears in her brown eyes.

"No," she is dead.

"Have you little brothers or sisters?"

"Yes, there are seven of us; and we eat a great deal of bread; and our father says he must have his wife; so, I suppose he thought it best to lose me, just as people sometimes lose kittens, when there are too many of them."

"Well, poor dear," said Eugenie, as the forlorn child's tears were rolling fast down her pale cheeks, "come home with me. I have a good mother; she will feed you and give you a nice bed, and you shall be my little sister, always."

Then, taking the forsaken child by the hand, she led her home.

"See, mamma," she said, "here is a poor little girl whose father has abandoned her, and she can not find him. My mother will take care of her, will you not, dear mamma? You know that the blessed SAVIOR says that whoever does good to his poor little ones does good to Him, and he will bless you, mamma."

The good woman could not resist this solemn entreaty, and from that hour the motherless little girl was dressed and treated as one of the family.

The father of Eugenie kindly assented to the adoption of the stranger, and cheerfully took upon himself the burden of her support. Yet he was no rich merchant or nobleman, but an honest and simple working man, a type founder.

Somewhat the story of little Eugenie's generous kindness—the little romance of the

artisan's humble home—reached the ears of a young princess, in the great palace of the Tuilleries, and she sent to the interesting child a beautiful present, as a mark of her esteem. But Eugenie had better, sweeter rewards in the gratitude and tender affection of her adopted sister, and in the love of Him who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

THE MOCKING BIRD OF RESACA.—The Atlanta Appeal relates the following incident: In the hottest of the battle on Sunday, a shell came screaming through the air from the works in front of our left. It passed above a point where General Johnston and General Polk were standing, whistled like a top above them, and before exploding whistled half a dozen notes clear as a sibilant from the drum-like throat of musketry. The din had ceased died away, and the fragments fallen to the ground, when the attention of the party was directed to one of the upper boughs of a tall tree, where a mocking bird had been to imitate the whistle of the shell. Neither the roar of cannon, nor the rain of balls could drive this brave bird from its lofty perch. It sat above the battle field like a little god of war, its lilted tones warbling over the din of arms.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

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HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quinn, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. Their solicited patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.
Frankfort, June 22, 1864—338-3m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.

IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I, Wm. A. Van Winkle, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, at being Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. VANDELOER, Commissioner.
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864—336-6w3w.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's adm'ts, Pl'ts, against J. Harlan's heirs and others, Defts. In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, to:

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate, and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.
[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]
March 25, 1864-td.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, Pl'ts, against L. L. Sullivan's Assignees, &c., Defts. In Equity.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court this cause has been referred to the undersigned, to:

1. To cause the Assignee to exhibit what property, notes and accounts he received, what he has sold and collected, what remains uncollected, and the condition of the debts uncollected; and to have a full settlement of the accounts of said Assignee.

2. To hear proof, of marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. Sullivan.

3. Creditors are required to present and file with me, the demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedent's estates by the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court.
[Hord, for Plaintiff.]
[Harlan & Harlan, for Defendants.]
April 22, 1864-td-311.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goate, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1865. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

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8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

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J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864-3m.

PROSPECTUS

ON THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and all those of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person. The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a general Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining new subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington, Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, however, is now changing, and the means necessary to the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—while the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of it, and that the rebellion as a gigantic enterprise in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means sanctioned by civilized warfare, rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the latest news, and to develop some important features of the Press, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, about 18 years of age, with some experience—without any kind of imbecility or defect. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 96, Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.

May 18, 1864—tw3w—322.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 9 inches high, 160 lbs. weight, belonging to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
May 3, 1864—1m—1035.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
May 3, 1864—1m—1035.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of January, 1864, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, weighs about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Kentucky. We have been informed that he belongs to the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
May 3, 1864—1m—1035.

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5, 1864.
I HAVE in my possession, a negro, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEWEL HAMMOND, J.
May 17, 1864—1m—1027.

SETTLEMENTS!!

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August 8, 1860.

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